

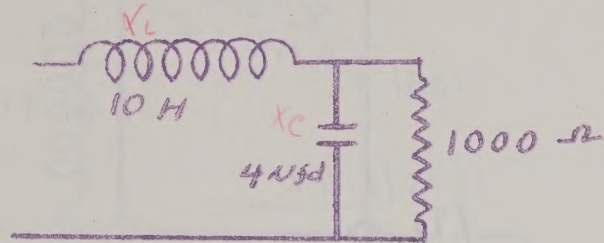
- ✓ 76. Two VR (75-30) tubes are connected in series. The voltage across them and their current limit would be:
- ☐ a) 60 volts at 75 milliamperes
  - ☐ b) 75 volts at 60 milliamperes
  - ☐ c) 75 volts at 30 milliamperes
  - ☐ d) 150 volts at 60 milliamperes
  - ☒ e) 150 volts at 30 milliamperes
- ✓ 77. The ripple frequency of a fullwave single-phase rectifier is:
- ☐ a) equal to the input frequency
  - ☐ b) one-half of the input frequency
  - ☒ c) twice the input frequency
  - ☐ d) three times the input frequency
  - ☐ e) one-third the input frequency.
- ✓ 78. A capacitor-input filter is characterized by:
- ☐ a) high voltage output and good regulation
  - ☐ b) low voltage output and good regulation
  - ☐ c) low voltage output and poor regulation
  - ☒ d) high voltage output and poor regulation.
  - ☐ e) high voltage output and low peak current
- ✓ 79. A 25,000 ohm 50 watt bleeder resistor is to be replaced by two 50,000 ohm resistors in parallel. Their individual power ratings (in watts) should be:
- ☐ a) 50
  - ☐ b) 100
  - ☒ c) 25
  - ☐ d) 200
  - ☐ e) 12.5





80. In Figure 11, the a-e component of the input voltage to the filter is 100 volts, 60 cps. The magnitude of the ripple (in volts) present at the output is approximately:

- (?)
- ☐ a) 83.2
  - ☐ b) 100
  - ☒ c) 16.8
  - ☐ d) 30.4
  - ☒ e) 32.9



81. A power transformer with a peak to peak secondary voltage of 1,000 volts is to be used in conjunction with a full-wave single-phase rectifier circuit and a capacitor-input filter. The voltage appearing across the input capacitor is approximately:

- X-1
- ☐ a) 705
  - ☒ b) 1,000
  - ☐ c) 1,410
  - ☐ d) 354
  - ☒ e) 500

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 500 \\ 707 \\ 35 \\ 75 \\ 79.500 \end{array}$$

82. The speed of synchronous motor containing two pairs of poles and operated on a 60 cycle single phase source, will be:

- X-1
- ☒ a) 1800 RPM
  - ☐ b) 3600 RPM
  - ☐ c) 120 RPM
  - ☒ d) 7200 RPM

$$\frac{3600}{2}$$

(N/P/R/N/F)

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 60 \\ 3000 \\ 7200 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{60}{2} = 30$$

$$X_L = 6.28 \times 60 \times 10^{-3} = 3768$$

10 H

4 up

$$X_C = \frac{1}{6.28 \times 60 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}}$$

1000 37680

$$4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$0.000004$$

$$0.000004 \times 10^3 = 0.004$$

$$7.41 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$0.004$$

$$0.004$$

$$0.004$$

$$0.004$$

$$0.004$$

$$1000 / 1.414$$

$$707.1$$

$$0.1300$$

$$0.00400$$

61. A power transformer with a peak-to-peak secondary voltage of 1000

voltage is to be used in conjunction with a full-wave bridge

rectifier circuit and a capacitor-input filter. The voltage appearing

across the load capacitor is approximately:

$$a) 707$$

$$b) 1.414$$

$$c) 1.414$$

$$d) 707$$

$$e) 500$$

62. The speed of synchronous motor containing two pairs of poles and

operated on a 60 cycle single phase source will be:

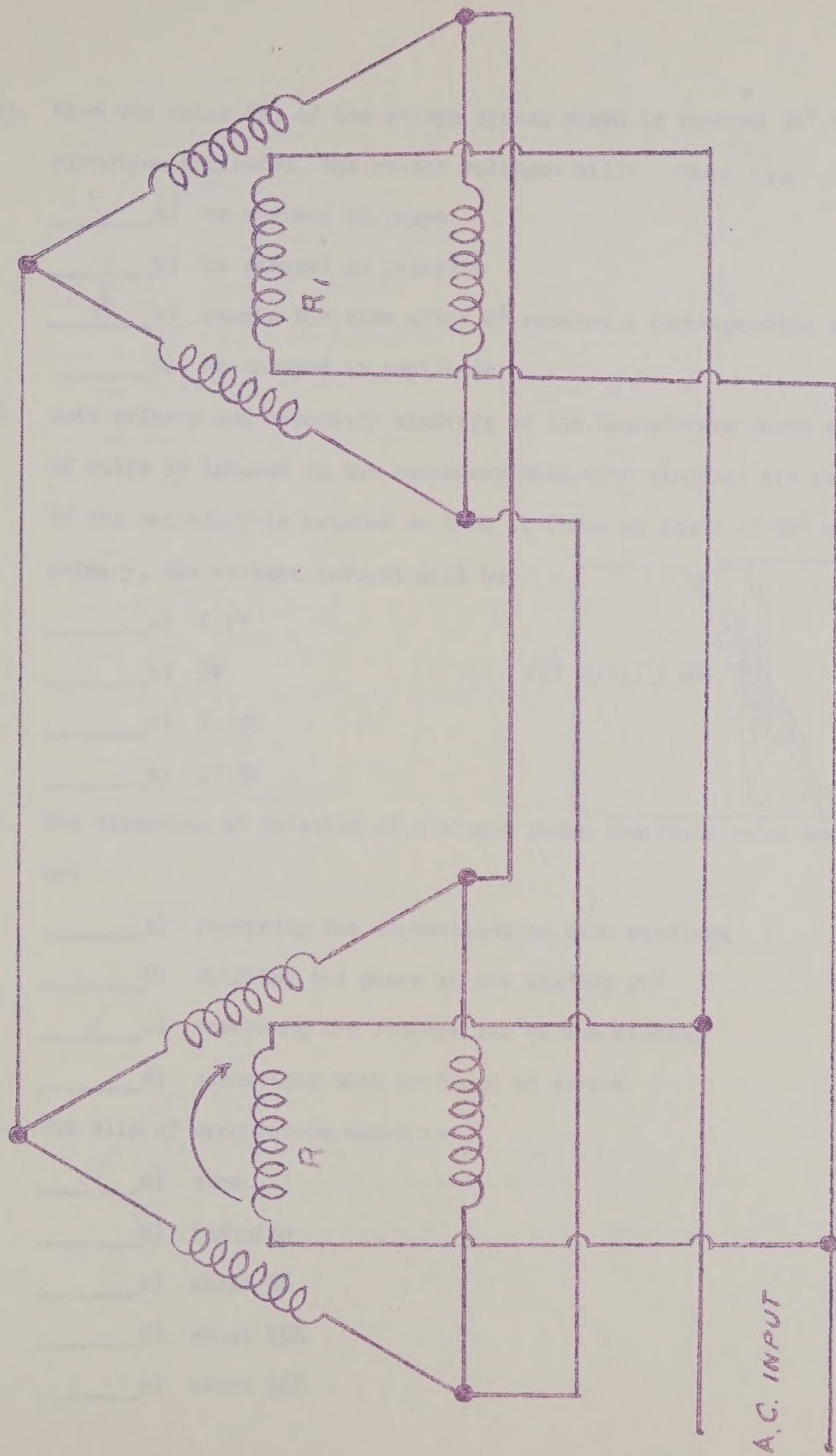
$$a) 1800 \text{ RPM}$$

$$b) 900 \text{ RPM}$$

$$c) 120 \text{ RPM}$$

$$d) 3600 \text{ RPM}$$





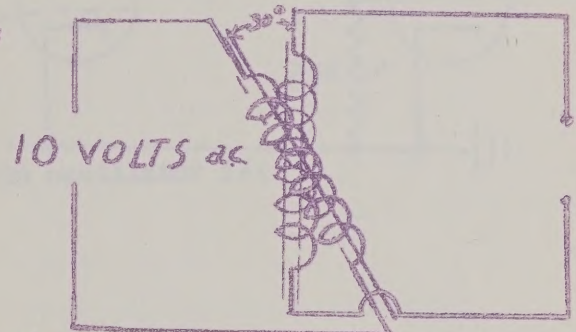


83. When the rotor (R) of the selsyn system shown is rotated  $30^\circ$  in the direction indicated, the stator voltages will: PAGE 23A

- ☒ a) be changed in phase.
- ☐ b) be changed in polarity
- ☒ c) remain the same after  $R^1$  rotates a corresponding amount
- ☐ d) be changed in amplitude

84. Both primary and secondary windings of the transformer shown are identical. 10 volts is induced in the secondary when both windings are parallel. If the secondary is rotated so that it forms an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the primary, the voltage induced will be:

- ☒ a) 8.7V
- ☐ b) 5V
- ☐ c) 5.75V
- ☐ d) 17.3V



85. The direction of rotation of a single phase induction motor may be reversed by:

- ☐ a) reversing the connections to both windings
- ☐ b) shifting the phase in one winding  $90^\circ$
- ☒ c) reversing the connections to one winding
- ☐ d) connecting both windings in series

86. The slip of synchronous motor is:

- ☒ a) zero
- ☐ b) infinite
- ☐ c) about 5%
- ☐ d) about 95%
- ☐ e) about 10%



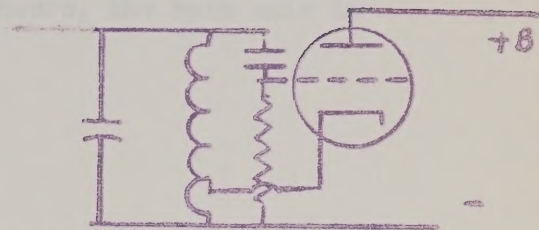




$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

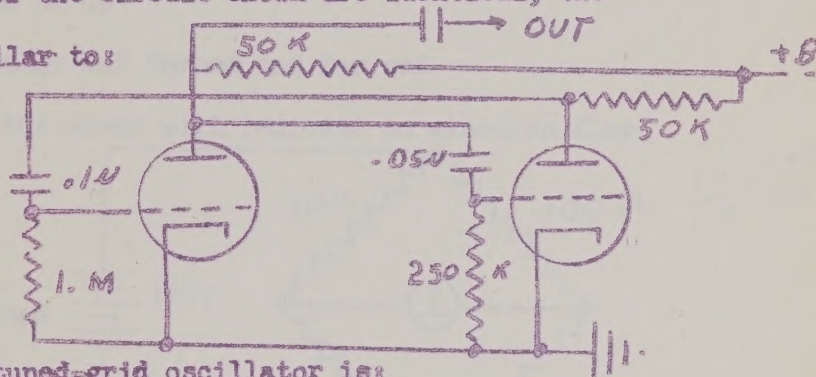
87. The frequency of the oscillator shown is determined by:

- ☐ a) the L C ratio
- ☐ b) the amount of coupling
- ☒ c) the L C product
- ☐ d) the plate characteristic



88. Providing that both triodes of the circuit shown are identical, the output wave form will be similar to:

- ☒ a)
- ☐ b)
- ☐ c)
- ☐ d)



89. Feedback in the tuned-plate tuned-grid oscillator is:

- ☐ a) magnetic
- ☐ b) inductive
- ☐ c) resistive
- ☐ d) directly between the plate and grid coils
- ☒ e) through the grid-plate capacity of the tube

90. A 1,000 K.C. R.F. carrier is 50% amplitude modulated with a pure sine wave of 1000 c.p.s. The resultant frequencies will be:

- ☐ a) 1000 K.C. and 1001 K.C.
- ☒ b) 1000 K.C., 999 K.C., 1001 K.C.
- ☐ c) dependent upon the deviation ratio
- ☐ d) 998 K.C., 999 K.C., 1000 K.C., 1001 K.C., 1002 K.C.



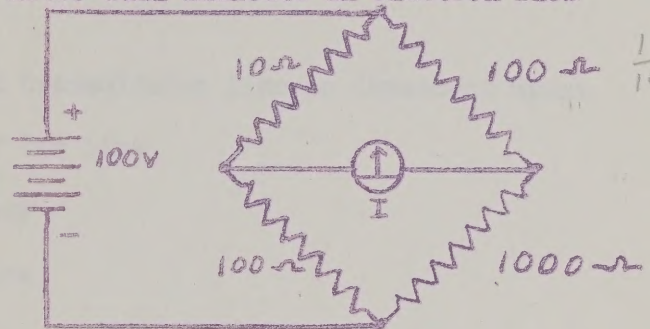


91. The spin axis of a perfectly balanced gyro is perpendicular to the earth's surface at the equator. After twelve hours, the spin axis in relation to the earth's surface:

- ☒ a) will be totally unchanged  
☐ b) will be parallel  
☐ c) will form an angle of  $45^\circ$   
☒ d) will be perpendicular but turned end for end

92. In the bridge circuit shown, the meter will indicate an electron flow thru to the:

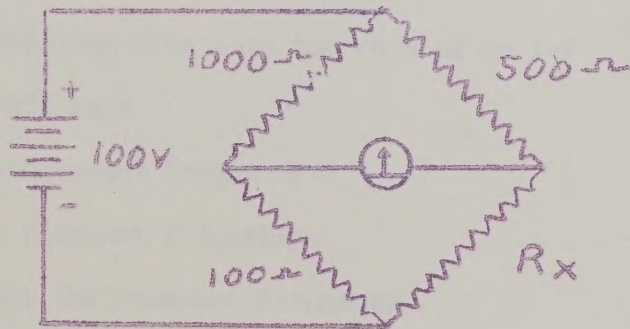
- ☐ a) left  
☐ b) cannot be determined  
☐ c) right  
☒ d) no current



$$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{100}{1000}$$

93. In Figure 3, the resistance (in ohms), of  $R_x$  in the balanced bridge circuit is:

- ☒ a) 50  
☐ b) 500  
☐ c) 10,000  
☐ d) 5,000  
☐ e) 100



$$\frac{500}{1000} = \frac{50}{100}$$

94. 1,000 volts dc are applied to a series RC circuit containing a 0.5 megohm resistor and a 0.01 microfarad capacitor. After 0.005 second has elapsed, the circuit current (in milliamperes) will be:

- ☐ a) 0.735  
☐ b) 200  
☐ c) 5  
☒ d) 5.44  
☒ e) 1.36

$$TC = RC$$

$$5 \times 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-8} =$$

$$5 \times 10^{-3} = .005 \text{ sec}$$

$$1 TC = .005 \text{ sec.}$$

$$63. \% \text{ of } 1000 = 630$$

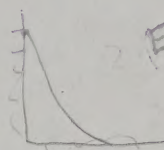
$$\frac{630}{5 \times 10^5} = 1.26 \text{ ma}$$





✓ 95. Two identical 1-microfarad capacitors connected in parallel are charged to 100 volts. If they are connected in series aiding and discharged through a 2 megohm resistor, when they first start to discharge, the current will be:

- ☐ a) 100 milliamperes
- ☒ b) 100 microamperes
- ☐ c) zero
- ☐ d) infinite
- ☐ e) 50 microamperes



Handwritten calculations:

$$E_{max} = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 2 \text{ M}\Omega = 2,000,000 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{100}{2,000,000} = 0.00005 \text{ A} = 50 \mu\text{A}$$

X ✓ 96. The characteristic impedance of a transmission line is dependent upon:

- ☒ a) length and spacing of the line
- ☐ b) wire size and frequency
- ☐ c) size and length of wire
- ☐ d) length and frequency
- ☒ e) wire size and wire spacing

✓ 97. The insertion of a powdered-iron slug into the core of an i-f transformer operating at 456 kcs:

- ☐ a) increases the resonant frequency
- ☒ b) decreases the resonant frequency
- ☐ c) does not affect the resonant frequency
- ☐ d) is eddy-current tuning
- ☐ e) decreases the inductance

✓ 98. Resistance loading of i-f transformers:

- ☐ a) decreases the band-pass
- ☐ b) does not affect the output of the receiver
- ☐ c) improves the selectivity of the receiver
- ☒ d) improves the fidelity of the receiver

